#### Food and Drug Administration Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition Office of Special Nutritionals

ARMS#

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The body is that of a very well-developed, muscular white male whose appearance is consistent with the stated age of 21 years. The body is clad in a hospital gown at the time of examination.

The body measures 66 inches (168 cm) and weighs 164.5 lbs (74.8 kg, body mass index = 26.5 kg/m²). Rigor mortis is present in both the large and small muscle groups. Livor mortis is posterior, and not blanchable. The body is cool following refrigeration. The scalp hair is brown. There is some facial hair on the chin and upper lip. The eyes have previously been harvested. The ears are unremarkable and do not appear to be pierced. The nose is unremarkable. The cheekbones are prominent. The oral mucosa is atraumatic; the mouth unremarkable. Both upper and lower teeth are present and in good repair. The neck is symmetrical. The chest is symmetrical. The axillae are without masses. The breasts are normal adult male and without masses. The abdomen is flat. There is slight marbling over the right lower quadrant. The external genitalia are those of a normal adult male who is circumcised. The anus and perineum are unremarkable. The back is unremarkable. The extremities are symmetrical and the patient is extremely muscular. The thoracic and abdominal panniculus are both less than 0.5 cm. There is a 0.5 cm raised papule over the dorsum of the left hand. While there is some tenting of the skin, this is difficult to assess accurately.

#### SCARS AND TATTOOS:

There is a 2 ½ inch polychromatic tattoo on the anterior right upper chest of a appears to be dressed in a second term of the control of the

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#### THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES:

The following items of therapeutic intervention are present on the body:

There is an endotracheal tube which enters the mouth and terminates above the carina. There is an intravenous catheter in the left antecubital fossa and second intravenous catheter in the left groin. There are needle puncture wounds over the right antecubital fossa.

#### INJURIES:

There are no external injuries visible.

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HEAD:

Scalp:

Intact and without hemorrhages.

Skull:

No fractures of vault or base of skull.

Dura, Fab., and

Dural Venous Sinuses:

Intact and free of thrombi.

Epidural/Subdural/

Subarachnoid Spaces:

No hemorrhages or hematomas.

Leptomeninges:

Thin, delicate, and without exudate.

Cerebral Hemispheres:

Unremarkable. There is a symmetrical external configuration, although

there is some slight swelling of the gyri.

Cranial Nerves:

Normally distributed.

Arteries at Base of Brain:

Free of atherosclerosis and aneurysms.

Cingulate Gyri,

Unci, Cerebellar Tonsils:

No herniation.

Brain Weight:

1,560 g. The brain is fixed in formaldehyde and later sectioning

reveals:

Cut Surfaces of Cerebral

Hemispheres:

Normal relationship of gray to white matter without infarcts, masses,

hemorrhages, or other focal lesions.

Ventricular System:

Free of blood, dilutation, and compression.

Brainstem and Cerebellum:

Free of lesions.

#### HORYCLY TIES

Arrangement of Thoracic

and Abdominal Organs:

Normally related. The disphragm is at the level of the 5th rib bilaterally.

The liver edge is even with the ensiform and the right costal margin.

Plaural Cavities:

Free of fluid accumulations and adhesions.

Right pleural cavity: Contains minimal fluid. Left pleural cavity: Contains minimal fluid.

No pneumothorax.

Pericardial Cavity:

Contains minimal fluid.

Peritoneal Cavity:

Contains minimal fluid.

There is a 1 x I cm area of scute hemorrhage at the lower end of the right sternocleidomastoid muscle. Otherwise the paratrachesi soft tissues and anterior muscles of the neck, laryngesi and trachesi cartilages, and cervical vertebrae are without significant injury. The upper airway is free of obstructive food boluses and foreign bodies. The tongue was not examined.

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Heart Weight:

360 g.

Configuration:

Unremarkable.

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Pericardial and

**Epicardial Surfaces:** 

Smooth and glistening.

Coronary Arteries:

Arise within the right and left sinuses of Valsalva. All epicardial arteries are widely patent and free of any detectable atherosclerotic plaque or thrombi. There are three ostia for the right coronary artery. There is the main right coronary artery and two smaller ostia. These

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ostia represent branches which are arising closer to the main ostia

rather than coming off the main vessel.

Ventricular Cavities:

Normally related.

Thickness of Laft Ventricular Wall:

12 mm.

Right Ventricular Wall:

3 mm.

Myocardium:

Uniform, red/brown, and without foci of discoloration, softening, or

fibrosis.

Endocardial Surfaces:

Smooth and glistening and free of fibrosis.

Cardiac Valves:

Smooth, pliable and without deformities or vegetations.

Mitral valve circumference: 105 mm. There is no evidence of

redundancy of the leaflets or prolapse of the valve.

Tricuspid valve circumference: 110 mm. Acrtic valve circumference: 60 mm. Pulmonic valve circumference: 70 mm.

Interatrial

Interventricular Septa:

Intact

Auricular Appendages:

Free of thrombi.

Thoracic and Abdominal Aorta:

Intimal surfaces smooth and free of atherosclerosis; no aneurysms or

dissections.

Superior/Inferior Vena Cava:

Free of thrombi. Free of emboli.

Pulmonary Trunk:

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Mucosa smooth and without lesions. Larynx:

Mucosa smooth and glistening and without exudate or lesions. Trachea:

Widely patent and free of mucus and exudate. Mucosal surfaces Major Bronchi:

smooth and free of lesions.

Main Pulmonary Arteries

and Branches:

Free of emboli and atherosclerotic plaque.

Lung Weights:

Right lung: 410 g; Left lung: 560 g.

Pleural Surfaces:

Smooth glistening, and without adhesions.

Lung Parenchyma:

Normally crepitant, spongy, pink-gray parenchyma without congestion. Scant amounts of fluid and blood exude from cut surfaces. There are

no infarcts, masses, or foci of consolidation.

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Esophagus: Mucosa gray-purple and free of lesions.

Stomach: Contains about 50 mL of fluid which is greenish brown. No pill, tablet,

or capsule fragments recovered. Mucosa free of ulcers, hemorrhages,

and masses.

Small Intestine: Duodenal mucosa free of ulcers. Remainder of mucosa free of lesions.

Serosal surfaces smooth and glistening and without discoloration or

exudate. No intraluminal blood.

Appendix:

Present and free of lesions.

Colon and Rectum: Mucosa free of polyps, diverticula, and masses. Serosal surfaces

smooth and glistening and free of discoloration and exudate. No

intraluminal blood.

#### HERAT DELEVEL SASTEMBANDES ANTERES

Liver: Weight: 1,520 g. Smooth and glistening capsule. Parenchyma is dark

brown and there are geographic light areas located predominantly beneath the capsule. These are about 2 to 3 cm in size and probably

represent areas of poor perfusion.

Gallbladder: Contains about 50 mL of fluid, dark green, viscous bile and is free of

stones. Velvety, bile-stained mucosa without lesions.

Pancreas: Light brown, lobular, and uniform; no focal lesions.

# FINANCOROLEGI KWINIKAN (CESYSTEM)

Spicen: Weight: 380 g. Smooth, gray capsule. Spicen is very congested and

soft.

Lymph Nodes: There is no discernible lymphadenopathy.

Thymus: Weight: about 50 g. Capsular surfaces free of petechiae. Parenchyma

light brown, lobulated, and uniform; no focal lesions.

Bone Marrow: Rib bone marrow is spongy, and yellow-red on cut surface without

focal lesions.

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Kidneys:

Right kidney weight: 100 g. Left kidney weight: 100 g. Cortical surfaces smooth. Cortices of uniform thickness with well-defined corticomedullary junctions. Calyceal and pelvic mucosal surfaces smooth and free of lesions. Renal arteries and veins widely patent and free of atherosclerotic plaque and thrombi.

Ureters:

Not dilated.

Urinary Bladder:

Contains about 5 mL of cloudy, off-white urine. Mucosa smooth and

free of lesions.

#### MACERCINODICTIVE SKS ES

Prostate Gland:

Without enlargement or nodularity.

Testes:

Atraumatic, normally descended. There is no evidence of interstitial

fibrosis.

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Pituitary Gland:

Unremarkable in size, shape, color, and consistency.

Adrenal Glands:

Symmetrical configuration. Free of hyperplasia, atrophy, nodularity,

and hemorrhage.

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Clavicles, ribs, stemum, pelvis, and vertebral column free of fractures and deformities. Skeletal muscles very well-developed.

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Necropsy Number:

#### HOYESIONAL THE MENOSIS

- 1. Sudden cardiovascular collapse following training for the cardiovascular collapse following training following training following training for the cardiovascular collapse following training foll
- 2. Perimortem elevation of liver enzymes, bilirubin, and creatinine.
- 3. No significant anatomic abnormalities or evidence of traumatic injury.

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Necropsy Number:

#### MINICOLOGIE PROGRESSION NO N

Skeletal muscle: Sections of biceps (#1), diaphragm (#?), pectoralis (#3), psoas (#4), and quadriceps (#5)

were examined microscopically. The biceps show hypertrophy of the skeletal muscle bundles. There are also smaller, angulated fibers between the hypertrophied fibers. Also present are occasional regenerating muscle fibers characterized by smaller fibers with basophilic cytoplasm. There is no acute inflammation or vasculitis. The other muscles are

urremarkable.

Heart: Unremarkable. There is no evidence of myocarditis.

Liver: There is tremendous congestion with expansion of the space of Disse by erythrocytes,

some of which are partially lysed. These changes are most prominent in the region of the central vein and resolve as one moves closer to the portal triad. In some areas the central veins are markedly congested. Between the cords of hepatocytes are several blue.

spherical shapes which may represent apoptotic hepatocytes.

Lungs: Several alveolar spaces are filled with edema fluid but there are no neutrophils. A hilar

lymph node has normal architecture.

Spleen: Acute congestion with marked expansion of the red pulp by erythrocytes.

Adrenal: Unremarkable.

Pancreas: Marked autolysis.

Kidney: Several of the proximal tubules contain degenerating epithelial cells, however extensive

autolysis precludes definitive statements regarding the presence of acute tubular necrosis.

No cellular or pigmented casts are present.

Brain: Sections of basal ganglia, frontal cortex, pons and cerebellum are unremarkable.

Bone marrow: Normocellular with normal, trilinear maturation.

Testes: Unremarkable, no evidence of fibrosis. Normal sperm maturation.

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Blood, bile, urine, gastric contents, liver, and brain are collected and saved.

Blood was obtained within 2 hours of death and the following values obtained:

Test	Normal values	Result	Comment
Total bilirubin	0.1 - 1.1 MG/DL	1.3	High
Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)	2 - 35 TU/L	7473	High
Alanine amino transferase (ALT)	0 - 45 TU/L	9586	High
Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)	60 - 200 TU/L	10037	High
Alkaline phosphatase (ALK)	30 - 130 IU/L	34	Normal
Urea nitrogen (UN)	8 - 20 MG/DL	33	High
Creatinine	0.9 - 1.3 MG/DL	3.3	High
Sodium	136 - 146 MEQ/DL	147	High
Potasium	3.5 - 5.0 MEQ/DL	12.1	Critical
Creatine kinase (CK)	30 - 240 TU/L	366	High
Aldolase	1 - 7 IU/L	352	Hìgh
Troponin I	0.0 - 1.5 NG/ML	1.8	High
Myoglobin	0-110 NG/ML	>5000	High

The following values were obtained from the vitreous humor, approximately 4 hours after death

Test	Normal values, plasma	Result	Comment
Creatinine	0.9 - 1.3 MG/DL	0.7	Low
Sodium	136 - 146 MEQ/DL	159	High
Potassium	3.5 - 5.0 MEQ/DL	6.9	Hìgh
Urea nitrogen (UN)	8 - 20 MG/DL	31	High
Chloride	99 - 111 MEQ/L	143	High

The following results were obtained from urine at autopsy, approximately 36 hours after death.

Text	Normal values	Result	Comment
Myoglobin	0 - 45 NG/ML	4280	Hìgh
Drug screen for: Amphetamines; Barbiturates; Benzodiazepines; Cannabinoids; Cocaine;	Negative	Negative for all drugs	
Opiates			

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Necropsy Number:

Blood obtained 36 hours after death was submitted for anabolic-androgenic steroids

Specimen submitted was analyzed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry techniques for the following steroids and metabolites:

Bolasterone, Methyltestosterone, Boldenone, Norethandrolone, 4-Chlorotestosterone, Norethindrone, Fluoxymesterone (Halotestin), Nandrolone (19-Nortestosterone), Furazabol, Oxandrolone (Anavar), Mesterolone, Oxymesterone (Theranabol), Methandienone (Dianabol), Oxymetholone (Androl), Methandriol, Stanozolol, Methenolone (Primonabol)

Specimen was analyzed by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry techniques for the following additional agents:

Probenecid (Benemid)...Blocking/Masking Agent

Clenbuterol...Anti-Catabolic Agent

Profile Results

Test Results: No Drugs Detected

Results from

Please refer to

II. Surveys for related, potentially causally involved substances

substances

III. Exclusion of common "sudden death" poisons and common "abuse"

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#### Page Two

F. Analyses on Bile and Blood (& less)	
8292L Ephedrine & Pseudoephedrine by GC/NPD & GC/MS in Bile:	\$ 97.00
in Blood:	\$ 70.00 -
7004L Caffeine by GC/NPD in Bile:	\$ 57.00 ~
in Blood:	\$ 28.00
7005L Methylxanthines, Acetaminophen, Acetazolamide & Methazalone	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	\$ 87.00
Survey by HPLC in Bile:	3 67.00
8663 Hydrocodone by GC/MS in Bile (includes also: Codeine,	
Dihydrocodeine, Hydromorphone, Morphine, 6-MAM, Oxycodone &	
Oxymorphone):	\$131.00
9260 Salicylates in Bile:	<b>\$ 52.00</b>
1405L Cyclobenzaprine by GC/NPD in Bile:	\$ 63.00
3223L NSAIDS Survey by HPLC for: Diclofenac, Etodolac, Fenoprofen,	
Flubiprofen, Ibuprofen, Indomethacin, Ketoprofen, Ketorolac, Meclofenan	nate,
Mefanamate, Naproxen, Oxyphenbutazone, Phenylbutazone, Pirox	icam
	\$ 191.00
&Tolmetin in Bile:	
1893L Extractable organics survey for CPR adjunct drugs, and potentially	J.
acutely toxic levels of relatively common extractable organic medicina	72
and environmental toxicants by GC/NPD in Bile:	\$ 88.00
2321L Organovolatile inhalants & intoxicants with boiling points up to	
approximately I80°C by Headspace Gas Chromatography in Bile:	<b>\$ 67.00</b>
approximately the end of the property of the contract of the c	
F. Extractable Organics Survey on Urine by GC/NPD with GC/MS delineation	n of
F. CANALISTIC OFFICE SON TO SON OF SO	00.88 2
(presumptive) positive test results (Microanalyses):	+

# G. Results:

#### Positive Test Results I.

- a. Bile
  - 1. Ephedrine: 40 nanog/mL (0.04 mg/L)
  - 2. Pseudocphedrine: 20 nanog/mL (0.02 mg/L)

Both drugs are constituents of ma huang.

Their usual (individual) doses are approximately 10-50 mg. Half-lives are 5-7 1/4 hours for ephedrine and 3-16 hours (pH dependent) for pseudoephedrine

3. Lidocaine: 70 nanog/mL (0.07 mg/L)

Lidocaine is commonly used by injection as a cardioregulatory drug to assist in CPR. Its elimination half-life is 1/2-2 hours.

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#### Page Three

4. Dihydrocodeine: ~ 0.7 mg/L Bile

Hydrocodone: ~ 0.6 mg/L Bile

- 5. Salicylate: Not more than 5 mg/L Bile
- 6. Naproxen: ~ 0.9 mg/L Bile

This is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory with a half-life of 10-20 hours.

7. Cyclobenzaprine: More than 1 mg/L Bile

This is used as a centrally acting skeletal muscle relaxant at daily 30-60 mg doses. Its half-life is 24-72 hours. In fatal poisonings, 5-12 mg/L Bile have been reported. Overdoses can cause (i.a.) arrhythmias.

#### b. Blood

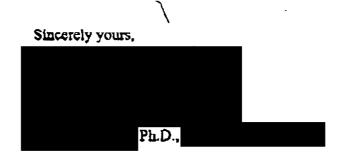
- Possible traces of <u>Lidocaine</u> (less than 10 meg/L, if any) and of <u>Caffeine</u> (less than 100 meg/L) by GC/NPD. These presumptive trace concentrations are too low to be confirmable by GC/MS. In fact, GC/MS did not give confirming results.
- c. Urine

6 mg Caffeine/L

1 mg Lidocaine/L

#### H. Comment

- 1) None of the levels of the substances found are in the strictly dose dependent, potentially acutely toxic range.
- 2) The demonstrated residual presence of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and caffeine is congruent with "nutritional supplements" of the excitant stimulant types stated as having been used regularly by the deceased.
- 3) In the light of this and the extreme sweating activities described, effects of the ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and caffoine may have contributed to cardiac events of this death.



POSTMORTEM FORENSIC TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSES FOR EPHEDRINE, PSEUDOEPHEDRINE, METHYLEPHEDRINE AND PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE

T REPORTING LIMIT. (nanog/mL)	5	
GC/MS REPORTING LIMI (nanog/mL) <sup>±</sup>	20	
PROPANOLAMINE	none detected	
METHYLE FPHEDRINE I	none detected	
PSEUDÓ- EPHEDRÍNE	9.7 nanog/mL	
EPHEDRINE	13 nanog/mL	
SPECIMEN	BILE	

\*Reporting Limits for all analytes except methylephedrine